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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF A JOINT UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE
TO A PROJECT OF GUINEA
(MLW/89/C01) (MLW/91/003) - Borehole Rehabilitation

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	27 November 1991
Expected duration:	45 months
Government executing agency:	Department of Water Development (Ministry of Works)
Source of funds:	IPF
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 238 000
Source of funds:	UNCDF General Resources

Project background

The Government of Malawi seeks for the water sector the provision of clean water to 77 percent of the population by the year 2000. Currently, Malawi has 7,500 drilled boreholes and 3,500 protected handdug wells, most of which are equipped with handpumps. However, despite substantial investment of manpower and financial resources in maintenance, it is believed that 30 to 40 percent of these units are out of order at any given time, with severe consequences to the users. The present access rate to safer groundwater supply is estimated at 25 percent; and 1.9 million rural inhabitants still have to be adequately served from groundwater. The situation is further compounded by the population growth in the rural areas which at present is in the order of 300,000 persons per year. Satisfying the water demands of the population inadequately served and the increased population at a coverage level of 58 percent (current nominal rate) will necessitate a total of 8,300 functioning boreholes. The Government has therefore determined that the most cost-effective way to respond to the demand for groundwater will be to rehabilitate 2,500 non functioning boreholes and to equip them with the new Malawi manufactured VLOM AFRIDEV handpump.

Description of project

The project will rehabilitate 1,000 boreholes in the Southern Region of Malawi, equip them with locally manufactured AFRIDEV handpumps and organize 250,000 beneficiary villagers to operate and maintain them. Its implementation will be carried out in three phases. During the "preparatory phase' (nine months) the project team will review the results of the Water Department's survey of areas where there is a need for borehole rehabilitation and the linkages between water supply and sanitation activities with the concerned communities. It will establish the needs for rehabilitation in consultation with the villagers and pre-select the

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locations of the boreholes to be rehabilitated; assess the willingness and readiness of the concerned communities to operate and maintain the handpumps and evaluate their need for organisation. The project will proceed to determine which type of maintenance system to apply and train extension workers who will be entrusted with community mobilisation and organisation.

In the process of community mobilisation, the responsibilities and obligations of all parties will be defined and agreed upon the needs for community training established and agreements for rehabilitation signed with the beneficiaries. On the basis of these agreements and criteria to be jointly decided upon by the project management and the Water Department, the final selection of boreholes will be made. The project will establish detailed plans for borehole rehabilitation. prepare tender documents and award two equal drilling contracts to (a) private firm(s) to be selected through international competitive bidding. During the "operational phase" (30 months) 500 boreholes will be rehabilitated per year and community organisation for VLOM undertaken in the villages concerned. Community mobilisation and organisation will continue after the rehabilitation work and the pump will be installed only after the necessary funds to cover the purchase of minor spare parts ar raised by the village pump committee. The "monitoring phase" will start in each village immediately after the completion of the rehabilitation and community organisation and will last six months. The monitoring system to be designed will allow for measurement of the sustainability and impact of the project activities.

Inputs

The Government will provide the services of a National Project Director, an Assistant Project Manager, a Maintenance Adviser, two drilling supervisors, two junior drillers and three civil works supervisors, a Sanitation and Health Coordinator, 20 extension agents; office space and equipment, training materials; and resources for operation and maintenance. UNDP will finance the services of a consultancy firm to prepare tender documents and supervise the works, training, internal travel and operation and maintenance costs. UNCDF will pay for the drilling contract(s), technical review missions, vehicles and agency and administrative support costs.

Financial data

	UNCDF	UNDP	Government
	$	$	$
Personnel			418 400
Subcontracts	3 747 000	960 000	-
Internal travel/Vehicles	460 000	95 000	
Office space & equipment		41 000	69 500
Training		110 000	11 500
Operation & maintenance		32 000	280 900
Reviews/evaluation	40 000		
Support costs	127 000		
Contingencies	425 000		78 100
Total	4 799 000	1 238 000	858 400

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APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
SENEGAL
(SEN/87/C02)-(SEN/92/002) - Village Water Supply and Sanitation

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	27 November 1991
Expected duration:	42 months
Proposed co-operating agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of the Interior
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$3 942 900 Source of funds: General resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$692 000 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

About two-thirds of the population of Senegal is rural. Since the water supply in these areas of the country is insufficient for both human and livestock consumption, the Government has implemented, since 1980, a number of programmes in this sector for increased accessibility to water supply facilities. For the first time in 1983, the objectives of a well-defined national water policy were inscribed in the Country's VIIth Socio-economic Development Plan, followed by a new policy in 1988 which aimed to reorganize the water supply sector. In 1991, this policy led to the creation of the Ministry of Rural Development and Water Supply. In support of this effort, UNCDF, upon request of the Government during a Programme Planning and Identification Mission carried out in Senegal in 1987, decided to accord high priority, among others, to the water supply sector. As a result, a project was identified to provide safe water to villages already benefitting from a UNDP/UNCDF project ("Women's Co-operatives in Rural Areas"/"Promotion of Women's Economic Groups in Rural Areas") promoting women's associations. The formulation mission used the results of a survey ot the water systems and sanitation facilities in the rural areas of Senegal to select 90 villages for the projects in the water and sanitation sector in Senegal. In particular, the present project will collaborate with World Vision International and UNICEF for the maintenance of water pumps; and will also use the maintenance system promoted by LVIA for the windpumps. Furthermore, the management of the solar pumps will benefit from the private maintenance system set by CILSS/EDF.

Description of Project

The project seeks to improve the living conditions of the rural population by providing them with safe water supply, improved sanitation facilities and education in basic hygiene. More specifically, the project envisions the construction of several new water wells and the deepening of many of the existing ones. Boreholes will be drilled and such pumps as the India pumps, windpumps and solar pumps, which are currently being used in

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Senegal, will be installed or rehabilitated. A number of villages will b e connected to the existing water supply network and one water tower will be constructed. The installation of water lifting systems by animal traction is also foreseen in several villages. Water supply facilities for human and livestock consumption will be separated as much as possible from each other in order to avoid contamination. The above water facilities will be built by a private firm or an NGO.

Additionally, a total of 1,750 sanitation facilities, both individual- and community-wise will be constructed, namely ventilated improved pit latrines, bathrooms and improved drainage systems and, on-site kitchen waste water disposal systems. These sanitation facilities will be built by skilled masons after having undergone training offered by the project. The users will also receive proper training to maintain the systems. Finally the project will provide the villagers with training in basic hygiene including the preservation of clean water. Prior to these constructions, the project will conduct a series of field studies in the villages to gather data on water supply, sanitation and other sociological issues. After which, 60 villages will be retained out of the 90 selected ones, for training and sensitization programmes over a period of six months. Hydrogeological surveys will also be carried out in those villages. The wells to be rehabilitated as well as the solar systems will be assessed. The maintenance of all the above facilities, except for the boreholes. will be under the responsibility of administrative committees made up of women. The State will be responsible for the boreholes maintenance. During the sensitization programme, the responsibilities and obligations of the beneficiaries will be clearly defined and agreed upon. In particular, the financial contribution of the villagers to the construction costs and their commitment to maintain the facilities will be a prerequisite for their participation in the project.

Inputs

UNCDF will finance all the subcontracts for the construction works, the installation of the manual, wind and solar pumps. It will provide the required vehicles, the office, training and, technical equipment; and bear the costs of all the monitoring, evaluation and supervision missions as well as the audit, agency support and, programme support costs. UNDP will provide a CTA (35 man-months) and other administrative support personnel; the subcontracts for the technical studies and expertise, nine extensionists, and the trainers for the handling of manual pumps; all the travelling expenses of the project personnel; the expendable materials, the operation and maintenance cots of vehicles; and office equipment.

Financial data

	UNCDF	UNDP	GOVT.	$ BENEFICIARIES
Personnel		353 800	149 200	-
Missions	156 000	-	-	-
Sub-contracts	2 133 300	43 500	-	-
Equipment & Materials	1 063 300	4 800	7 500	-
Miscellaneous	34 000	229 900	46 400	-
Progr. Supp. & Agency costs	217 600	-	-	-
Contingencies	338 700	60 000	37 000	
Total	3 942 900	692 000	240 100	100 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF

IPF:(1987-91) $ 17 900 000

(BRA/90/032) - Institutional Development of the Ministry of Health

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	4 December 1991
Expected duration:	Six years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 380 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 40 728 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 41 108 000

Project background

Brazil with a population of 150 million people of which 53 million are below 15 years of age presents a major challenge in the health sector, particularly when more than 40 per cent of the families live below the poverty level. The Northeast region of Brazil shows severe health problems that are comparable to those of least developed countries. The situation is characterized by acute levels of poverty where 62.4 per cent of the families live below the poverty level affecting to a greater extent children, women and adolescents. Infant mortality rates for the region are the highest in the country reaching a level of 103 per 1,000 born, leading to nearly 70,000 deaths per year. There are also 30 million adolescents between the ages of ten and nineteen in the region, comprising 30 percent of all adolescents in the country, who suffer from malnutrition and a lack of basic health care. The problem is compounded among young mothers and women on the whole, thus creating problems which afflict them during their reproductive age.

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The Government has embarked on a Five-Year Health Plan for 1990-1995, which stresses the need to co-ordinate and lead efforts towards the promotion, protection and restoration of health, identifying risks and needs, thus prolonging and improving the quality of life of the entire Brazilian population and contributing to national development. The Health Plan seeks to decentralize the systems and mechanisms for decision-making to the states and municipalities in order to carry out more effectively its policies, since in the past several programmes have had difficulties with the centralized decision-making structure of the country. As a result of this decentralization efforts, the Government signed a loan agreement with IBRD in 1990 to implement a second phase of the Northeast Basic Health Services Programme (PNE II).

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen institutions, social impact and social mobilization; and (b) alleviate poverty.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) upgrade managerial and operative capacity of the Northeast Basic Health Services Programme at the federal and state levels; (b) implement systems and mechanisms for technical coperation in health programmes between this programme and the technical departments of the Ministry; (c) create a system of human resources information to support the definition of policies and guidelines of health services; (d) develop a permanent system for training human resources in health that meets the demand of the integrated health system; (e) restructure planning sector, technical and administrative management of the programmes for women, adolescents and children's health; (f) refine the management process and state co-ordination for maternal child health programmes; (g) formulate guidelines, define actions and draw up standard for the implementation of policies related to the health, feeding and nutrition of women adolescents and children; and (h) prepare a detail plan of information, education and communication for health for the 1992-1995 period.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 3.205 work-months of international and national professional personnel in management of health 1.199 work-months budgeting 160 work-months financial systems 160 work-months sectorial planning 459 work-months medicine 358 work-months nursing 155 work-months information systems 87 work-months psychology 18 work-months, training specialists 304 work-months monitoring and evaluation 69 work-months management systems 30 work-months nutritionists 110 work-months communication specialist 26 work-months social communication 29 work-months and education 26 work-months; subcontracts for technical studies in financial information, management systems, planning, promotion and remuneration of personnel, and information systems; training programmes in management skills, human resource development, maternal and child health care programmes and nutrition; equipment for information systems and demographic census; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	15 680 900
Subcontract	15 145 500
Training	8 200 900
Equipment	380 000
Miscellaneous	1 700 700
Total	41 108 000

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APPROVAL OF UNCDE ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
VIET NAM
IPF: 91987-91) $107 300 000
(VIE/90/C03) - Transport Infrastruccures in Dai Loc District

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	4 December 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government executing agency:	Danang Province People's Committee
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$5 997 300 Source of funds: General Resources

Project background

The above-mentioned project is the third and last project belonging to a UNCDF-funded "Infrastructure Programme" for the development of Dai Loc, a densely populated (140,000), poorly served district of the Danang Province in Central Vietnam.

Two other projects in the "Programme" cover the improvement of power supply and irrigation facilities.

Description of project

The project will improve access to agricultural areas, population settlements and service centres within the Dai Loc District as well as the District's connection to the Da Nang urban area which is its main market and source of inputs. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) rehabilitate 10.8 Km. of the National Road NR 14-B; (b) upgrade to "all-weather" conditions 21 Km. of District Road DR 110, in District zone "A"; (c) reconstruct 29.1 Km. of District Roads in District zone "B" where the Khe Tan Irrigation Scheme is located; (d) construct a multi-span, 132 m. long, bridge at Ai Nghia, connecting the District's Headquarters to the RN 14-B; (e) build a multi-span, 126 m.-long, bridge at Quang Hue, connecting the District zones "B" and "C"; and (f) build and commission a new 60 T. capacity, self-propelled ferry-boat.

The project will also improve the engineering capabilities of the Danang Department of Communication and Transport (DCT) by: (a) introducing automated design and project management tools and training DCT staff in modern survey, design and construction management techniques; (b) introducing appropriate international construction contracting standards and training DCT staff in contract administration and monitoring techniques. It will improve the

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capabilities of the local construction industry, and provide opportunities for the renascent private sector's contractors, by: (a) training prospective public and private contractors in bids preparation, cost estimating and construction management; and (b) improving contractors' performance through leasing of construction plant. The project will improve the capabilities for maintenance of district roads of the Dai Loc District's office of DCT by: (a) creating a Mechanized Road Maintenance Unit (RMU) within the Dai Loc District DTC office; and (b) establishing a road monitoring system and a routine and periodic maintenance programme.

Inputs

UNCDF will cover the cost of all engineering services and construction contracts. It will also finance specialized engineering consultants as well as survey, design and construction equipment.

Of the total contribution, 88 percent covers the cost of physical infrastructure and equipment; engineering costs represent about seven percent, while consultant services, project formulation and monitoring costs account for the remaining five percent. In addition, management inputs funded under the parallel UNDP/UNCDF "Programme Implementation Unit" (VIE/90/C09 - VIE/90/012) will be partially applied toward this project's implementation.

Financial data

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Formulation and Monitoring	80 000
Engineering consultants	180 000
Engineering design and supervision	375 000
Construction contracts	4 290 800
Equipment	385 100
Contingencies	265 500
Support costs	420 900
Total	5 997 300

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, THAILAND, VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA

IPF:(1992-96) $150 000 000

(RAS/92/160)-Support for Programme Activities of the Mekong Committee

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	4 December 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Interim Mekong Committee through the Mekong Secretariat
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 919 000 Source of funds: Regional IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$3 919 000

Project background

The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (the Mekong Committee) was established in 1957 under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) as an inter-governmental organization, with the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam as members. Since 1978 the Committee has functioned under an interim status without the participation of Cambodia. At its request, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) is in the process of being re-admitted to fully participate in the Committee.

The Committee's mandate relates geographically to the lower Mekong basin which covers the main part of Cambodia and Laos, the east, northeast and northern parts of Thailand, and the central highlands and the Mekong delta in Vietnam. The basin, with a total population of about 52 million (1990), is still one of the poorest regions of the world, in spite of its considerable resources and development potential. The annual per capita income in various areas of the basin ranges from (US)$ 190 to 540 (1990).

The current mandate of the Committee is to achieve sustainable development of water and water-related resources in the lower Mekong basin, to the benefit of its population without generating adverse conditions which may affect future resources development or lead to deteriorating natural and human conditions. In accordance with this mandate the Committee has placed particular emphasis on basin-wide development activities, including the development of the Mekong mainstream and its major tributaries. The Committee has specifically addressed the subject areas of hydropower, irrigation, flood control and bank protection, forestry, fisheries, watershed management, and river works and transport. Environmental socio-economic and human resources development, as well as the transfer of advanced technology programmes, constitute an integral and increasingly important part of the Committee's work. Data collection as a basis for integrated basin-wide short-, medium- and long-term planning constitutes another core function of the Committee.

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UNDP has consistently provided institutional and programme support to the Mekong Committee, in the amount of over (US)$47 million up to end 1990. In the last decade, with the upsurge of other donors' interest in the programmes of the Committee, UNDP's assistance has been gradually scaled down and in 1990, UNDP's direct contributions to the Committee represented only about 17 percent of the Committee's institutional, and a mere two percent of its programme expenditures.

UNDP's assistance to the Mekong Committee has been frequently reviewed by accountability, audit and evaluation missions. Since 1983 seven major UNDP missions of varying size, scope and purpose have been carried out, the last one in June 1991. Although bilateral and other multilateral assistance has become an increasingly significant funding base for the Committee, UNDP's support remains critical and of high strategic value to enable the Committee to fulfill its role of a unified and neutral facilitator and manager of programmes. Limited UNDP's assistance remains appropriate because of the international character of the Committee' activities, the need for the prestige and the neutrality attached to UNDP support, especially in a difficult political environment, and the compatibility of the Committee's work with UNDP's programme strategies and goals.

Bilateral assistance is based on quite different premises than UNDP assistance and requires the integration of each donor's often short-term, economic development agenda to the overall work programme of the Committee. Occasional conditions prohibiting the use of funds for certain purposes can cause fundamental problems. The short-term involvement by several donors also makes long-term planning for the Committee's core functions difficult. It is, therefore, important that UNDP support be available to fill these gaps, be flexible in nature and permit the integrity of the Committee's core work to be maintained in more than a year-by-year manner.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to facilitate the Committee's task to achieve environmentally and socially sound sustainable development of the common water resources of the lower Mekong basin for the benefit of its people. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) update and improve the Committee's and counterpart agencies competence with regard to legal, organizational, financial, technical and other aspects of regional co-operation in order to advise its members and the donor community; (b) plan and implement a number of well-structured, medium-and-long term training programmes for riparian (national) personnel in order to further strengthen the member countries' human resources base and to accelerate the riparianization of the Secretariat; (c) explore avenues of closer technical, scientific and formal cooperation with the upstream riparian countries of China and Myanmar; and (d) ensure continued impartial management of all development, financial, administrative and fund-raising activities in accordance with recognized international rules and procedures.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of an executive agent (60 work-months) and a Director of Finance and Administration (60 work-months) (both are currently UNDP staff members seconded to the Mekong Secretariat); 71 work-months of international short-term consultants, and 215 work-months of national experts; for three subcontracts for studies; office equipment; training activities for riparian staff; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 935 000
Subcontract	300 000
Training	604 000
Equipment	40 000
Miscellaneous	40 000
Total	3 919 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PHILIPPINES

IPF:(1987-91) $ 31 961 000

(PHI/91/005) - Technical Assistance for Social Services and Livelihood Development for Communities Affected by the Mt. Pinatubo Eruption

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	4 December 1991
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Economic & Development Authority (NEDA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$500 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$500 000

Project background

The series of major volcanic eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo that occurred from June to July 1991 caused widespread damage to lives and property in four big provinces and two cities (all located in region III) in Luzon island, in the northern section of the Philippines. As July to December coincides with the tropical wet season, heavy rains spawned by tropical typhoons and monsoons continuously trigger mudflows which engulf more of the lowlands and inflict heavier damage. Specially in the severely affected areas, roads, bridges, homes, government and private buildings and major infrastructure for delivery of utilities and basic services were destroyed. Economic activity in many areas has virtually come to a halt with people's work places and sources of livelihood either badly damaged or completely destroyed. The toll is: 743 people dead, 276,748 families (or 1.35 million persons) displaced including nearly 8,000 families of the native Aeta tribe which have lived on the slopes of Mt. Pinatubo for hundreds of years. About 54,000 hectares of the most fertile and productive agricultural land in the country have been badly damaged and/or rendered virtually unproductive for years to come. Crop losses are estimated at (P)2.2 billion (US)$ 79 million and damage to public infrastructure worth (P) 3.8 billion (US)$144 million. In short, an enormous number of people lost their homes, their lands, other real properties and their means of livelihood. The situation is further aggravated by the breakdown in the delivery of basic public and private services.

The Government responded immediately by organizing an inter-agency Task Force to mobilize resources for relief and rehabilitation. Faced with extremely limited national

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resources and capabilities to meet the massive demand for relief and rehabilitation, the Government quickly issued a global appeal for assistance. This was met with encouraging support. UNDP was the first donor to respond with (US)$50,000 from the SPR which was immediately used to procure tents and blankets. UNDP also co-ordinated the entire United Nations system assistance and liaised between the Government and other donors on relief contributions. Recognizing the gravity of the disaster, the 38th session of the UNDP Governing Council issued a resolution calling upon the Administrator to extend further assistance to the "maximum extent possible" in the rehabilitation efforts of the Philippines. Despite significant support from various donors, rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, reconstruction of damaged homes, re-establishment of totally-destroyed communities, reinstatement of livelihood and employment opportunities and the reactivation of vital services are seriously hampered by the lack of systematically-designed plans, operating guidelines and practical, workable livelihood initiatives.

Description of project

The project aims to lay the groundwork for a more systematic, longer-term agenda of restoring acceptable conditions for human habitation in the affected areas. Accordingly, the project will produce: (a) plans for the physical rehabilitation and reconstruction of three severely affected towns (or municipalities); (b) plans for the development of six resettlement sites; and (c) livelihood packages to be implemented in the resettlement sites. The three town plans will focus mainly on over-all infrastructure reconstruction while the six plans for resettlement sites will concentrate on land development and basic services encompassing shelter, utilities, transportation and other area-specific service facilities. These plans will constitute the bases for follow-up investments from both domestic and external sources for physical rebuilding of towns and communities and the over-all rehabilitation of the lives of people in the affected areas.

The livelihood packages in the resettlement sites will include food production, brick-making and employment in rehabilitation work such as masonry and carpentry. An amount of (US)$50,000 will be allocated to set up a revolving fund for catalytic support (including credit schemes) to the livelihood packages. This amount is expected to be augmented by other donors. It will be channelled through existing credit delivery programmes of the Government and/or mechanisms managed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In the process of project implementation, it is expected that government capabilities will be enhanced through human resources development, specially at the local levels, including that of NGOs and the private sector whose close collaboration constitutes a critical aspect of the project's strategy.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international experts in settlements/physical planning, skills training, disaster management (10.25 man-months), national experts (24 man-months) in regional planning, community organizing, livelihood project packaging and business/credit management; $40,000 for training of government personnel at the sub-national levels in various planning-related fields; a subcontract in data collection, site development designs, livelihood packaging, preliminary land development in resettlement sites with NGO participation and $50,000 for a revolving fund; and purchase of equipment (two operational vehicles and essential office equipment).

Financial data

	$
Personnel	163 000
Subcontract	225 000
Training	40 000
Equipment	60 000
Miscellaneous	12 000
Total	500 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF INDONESIA

IPF:(1987-91) $62 659 691

(INS/91/013) - Primary Health Care Development for Remote Areas in Irian Jaya and Maluku

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	4 December 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 542 800 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 542 800

Project background

The Fifth National Development Plan (1989-1990 to 1993-1994) places a high priority on the development of remote provinces in the eastern part of Indonesia. Irian Jaya and Maluku are the least developed and most sparsely populated provinces with the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in Indonesia. Only about 70 per cent of the population in Irian Jaya and 59 per cent in Maluku are covered by health services of some sort which, very often, is of totally inadequate standard. The district of Merauke is the largest and the most remote region of Irian Jaya consisting of swampy, clay and peat alluvial plains covered by wetland forests intertwined with numerous criss-crossing streams and rivers. In Merauke, the Agats and three neighboring sub-districts are the most under-developed, inhabited by Asmat tribes living at the subsistence level and leading a very primitive rural life dependent largely on hunting for food supply. In Maluku province, the district of Bacan consists of one big island surrounded by clusters of several small islands. It has 74 villages of which 60 can only be reached by boat.

The existing health facilities and manpower for primary health care in these sub-districts are inadequate to deal with the severe health problems encountered there. The difficulties are accelerated due to lack of community participation in health, since the local people are primarily engaged in search of daily food for survival. The low economic status and little or non-existent agricultural activities contribute to malnutrition, especially among women and children. Lack of communication and transportation in the scattered islands of Bacan and the very thick forests divided by criss-crossing rivers in the Asmat area of Irian Jaya contribute to the difficult access of the tribal people to the existing limited and very inadequate health services, which suffer from poor supervision, monitoring and management. The ten leading diseases prevalent in these areas are:

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respiratory-tract infection, malaria, skin and subcutaneous infection, gastrointestinal disorder, tuberculosis, anaemia, oral and dental disorders, eye infection and hypertension.

UNDP assistance was provided during 1984-1989 to extend health care coverage to the under-served population in isolated and transmigration areas in Irian Jaya (INS/82/006). A joint GOI/UNDP/WHO mission fielded in 1989 to evaluate this project found that the accomplishments of this project assistance were impressive. The mission was of the view, however, that although the project made a significant contribution to strengthening of health services and increasing the quantity of health manpower, far more needs to be done to improve the quality of health manpower and health services. Because of the special conditions in Irian Jaya (social-cultural variations, economic underdevelopment, special communication and transportation problems, geographic isolation), the mission recommended that UNDP provide further support to the province.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to strengthen the Primary Health Care (PHC) services in the very remote/isolated and economically under-developed areas of Irian Jaya and Maluku, inhabited by tribal groups. The four subdistricts of the district of Merauke of Irian Jaya province where primary health care pilot efforts will be implemented are Agats, Alsy, Sawa Erma and Pantai Kasuari. In Maluku, the Programme will cover the Bacan sub-district with surrounding scattered islands.

Project activities will include: (a) identification and development of appropriate health interventions relevant to the geographical remoteness of the areas and acceptable to deeply rooted local traditional values; (b) strengthening of the existing health infrastructure operated by the Government as well as NGOs and missionary groups in the areas so as to provide effective and efficient PHC services; and (c) strengthening of the concept of living together and helping each other through various community development activities. Participating activities undertaken under this programme will be used as entry points to enhance the potential for other development activities in these remote and undeveloped areas. The experiences gained through the programme will be utilized as models for future expansion and extension of PHC services in other areas with similar remote conditions.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 180 work-months of national experts, 36 work-months of a health administrator, 72 work-months of two provincial programme managers; 72 work-months of health education specialists, and 12 work-months of international consultancies in programme evaluation and in conducting the anthropological study, 35 p/m of short-term consultancies in various fields such as training, programme planning and evaluation, behavioral research, etc.; 17 subcontracts for conducting studies on knowledge aptitude and practices, related income generating activities, health care intervention packages, etc; in-country fellowship training programmes for four doctors and four nurses assigned to the programme areas; in-service training of health centre staff and training of volunteer health workers; and procurement of essential supplies and equipment including transportation and communication equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	565 900
Subcontract	271 000
Training	164 000
Equipment	464 000
Miscellaneous	77 900
Total	1 542 800

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
GUINEA BISSAU

IPF: (1987-91) $27 683 000
(GBS/90/007)-(GBS/90/C02) - Improvement of Housing Conditions in Bissau and Urban Planning

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	11 December 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNCHS/HABITAT
Government implementing agency:	Secretariat of State for Planning
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$983 000 Source of funds: IPF
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$3 158 900 Source of funds: UNCDF General Resources
Government contribution:	$594 700

Project background

The majority of the population in Guinea-Bissau is rural. However, as a consequence of natural population growth as well as migration from the countryside to the cities, the urban population is rapidly growing. The urban sector is characterised by a lack of urban planning, a housing shortage affecting all categories of the population, a lack of infrastructure and the deterioration of that existing, and the absence of housing credit,. The uncontrolled development of urban centers contributes to poor health conditions of the urban population.

In 1987, Guinea Bissau launched a Social and Infrastructure Relief Programme (SIRP), which sought to correct the negative social effects of the Structural Adjustment Programme. SIRP includes the rehabilitation and construction of urban infrastructure, as well as the development of low-cost housing for which the Government has requested the support of UNDP and UNCDF.

Description of project

The project is made up of five components: (i) the elaboration of master plans for the development of Bissau and seven towns of the interior; (ii) the development of a 29.2 hectares site in Bissau, offering 551 new plots for housing construction; (iii) the provision of a credit line for 407 loans for low-income households and for 100 loans for owners of existing houses on the site, to cover the costs of building materials for the self-help construction or rehabilitation of houses; (iv) the design and implementation of financial and administrative

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revisions may have occurred subsequently.

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Inputs

procedures for the recovery of investment costs, and the creation of a Reinvestment Fund for Housing; and (v) the training of national personnel in urban planning and administration methods

UNCDF will fund the construction of secondary and tertiary roads and drainage, water supply, secondary electricity distribution and public lighting, the construction of a market and of sites for waste collection, transport and electrical equipment, and the housing credit.

UNDP will cover the cost of technical assistance (a CTA, two UNVs to support the organisation of credit and self-construction., and short-term specialised expertise); administrative support; and equipment and supplies for the project office and the elaboration of the master plans.

The Government will finance a topographical study (through a World Bank project); the construction of primary roads (World Bank project) and installation of primary electricity; and the compensation for three households displaced by the project.

Financial data

$

	UNCDF	UNDP
International staff and administrative support		583 000
Missions	147 000	
Fellowships		25 000
Subcontracts	116 500	123 500
Equipment and supplies	256 000	180 000
Construction	1 305 000	
Credit	858 600	
Miscellaneous		71 000
Contingencies	267 000	
Support costs	208 800	
Total	3 158 900	983 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
RWANDA

IPF: (1992-1996) $7 251 000
(BOT/87/C05) - Construction and Extension of Four Community Junior Secondary Schools

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	11 December 1991
Expected duration:	2 years
Proposed co-operating agency:	Government
Government executing agency:	Ministry of Education Boipelego Education Project Unit (BEPU) (MOE)
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$4 771 100 (US$ 4 699 000 - loan)
Government cost sharing:	$ 310 000
Community contribution:	$ 45 000

Project background

The Government of Botswana seeks to diversify progressively, the country's economic base through the market system. Currently, mining accounts for over 50 percent of GDP and 90 percent of export earnings while manufacturing characterized by extremely low capacity, accounts for less than four percent of GDP. The lack of a skilled and educated work force poses a general challenge in the implementation of the diversification strategies, with a serious shortage of skilled personnel evident in various technical, professional, managerial and entrepreneurial categories. A major objective of the Government is to increase investment in human capital by promoting the development of professional education with the overall goal of increasing the national level of skilled and educated labour, in keeping with the requirements and demands in all productive sectors.

The Government's efforts in the educational sector, initiated during two periods have resulted in elementary school enrollment of over 80 percent. The main obstacle in the realization of the Government's objective of universal access to nine-year basic education by year 2000 lies in the incapacity of the existing Junior Technical System to absorb eligible primary school leavers.

For pupils in rural and remote areas in particular, the problem of access to school is compounded by the large distances between feeder village primary schools and the nearest Community Junior Secondary Schools. The average distance for students of the present project's school is over 130 km. which far exceeds maximum official walking distance of 10 km. To ensure access to education for pupils from remote and dispersed communities, the Government under the Community Junior Secondary School (CJSS) programme is providing some selected institutions with boarding facilities.

The additional capital and recurrent costs involved for Government in the provision of boarding Junior Secondary/Technical Schools is justified by the inability of the poorer rural households to bear full educational costs, and by the Government's goal of reducing

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

the existing inequity in access to education between urban and rural pupils. For an already vulnerable group, the provision of educational facilities and pedagogical equipment is a critical precondition for training in marketable skills, particularly in a context of declining rural agriculture-based employment opportunities.

Description of project

The project will construct one new Community Junior Secondary School in Tsau with the following facilities: two classroom blocks, one science block, four 24-bed hostel blocks, a multi-purpose hall, double-staff houses, dining hall and a kitchen. For the existing CJSS in Dukwe, Middlepits and Monashoro, the project will construct hostel blocks, kitchens, dining halls, staff houses and administrative blocks. In addition, it will provide furniture and pedagogical equipment to the four schools.

During the preparatory phase, standard designs, plans, specifications and bills of quantities will be prepared by local consulting firms, under the direction of the Boipelego Education Project Unit (BEPU), Ministry of Education, subject to competitive bidding. Local consultants will also be engaged in designing the site at Tsau as part of the project. Tendering for the civil works and review of the same will be carried out by the Boipelego Education Project Unit (BEPU), Ministry of Education assisted by the Government Central Tender Board. Construction is planned to start in April 1991 and to be completed by the end of 1992. Tendering for equipment and furniture for the schools will be made in July/August 1992.

Construction work will be undertaken by contractors selected through competitive bidding. The construction of the facilities will be based on the standard designs utilized for all school facilities under the CJSS programme.

Furniture and equipment will be procured through competitive bidding. The construction of the facilities will be based on the standard designs utilized for all school facilities under the CJSS programme.

Furniture and equipment will be procured through competitive bidding respectively based on standard specifications used in the CJSS programme. Settlement of final account will follow a six-month defect liability period after completion of works and supplies.

Inputs

The Government will finance the local cost of the BEPU staff, professional fees for quantity surveyors, engineers, clerks of works and site investigations as well as other resulting maintenance and operational costs of the complete project.

UNCDF will provide a soft loan of (US) $4,699,000 to finance all construction and supply of furniture and pedagogical equipment. The loan is interest free, with a three-year grace period and repayment in (US) $ over seven years. A service fee of 3 percent of the loan (US $140 970) will be paid by the Government of Botswana prior to disbursement of any loan amount. The local community in Tsau will contribute land, labour and material towards the construction of the Tsau CJSS.

Financial data

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	UNCDF	Government	Community (ISAU)
Missions (formulation, monitoring, evaluation)	70 000	-	-
Consultancy costs	-	187 500	-
Construction	4 393 500	-	45 000
Furniture	181 500	-	-
Equipment	124 000	-	-
Operation costs	-	122 500	-
Support costs	2 100	-	-
Total	4 771 100	310 000	45 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

IPF: (1989-93) $39 493 000
(LAO/89/C02)-(LAO/86/008) - Rehabilitation of Nam Tan Irrigation Perimeter

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 December 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed co-operating agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government executing agency:	Province of Sayaboury
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 126 000 Source of funds: IPF
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$4 015 300 Source of funds: General Resources
Proposed Government contribution:	$150 500

Project background

Agriculture is the backbone of the Lao economy and, by far, its most important sector. Approximately three-quarters of the labor force derives the bulk of its employment and income from this sector. The predominant crop, as well as the staple food, is glutinous rice. Of the approximate 700,000 hectares cultivated with rice, 60 percent are in the lowland areas, while the balance is confined to the u[land areas where paddy is largely grown under a shifting slash and burn cultivation system. Rice production is vulnerable to the climate, as less than four percent of the total area under rice cultivation is irrigated. Yields are low due to the gavaries of climate and traditional production methods.

Nam Tan, a perimeter of 2,100 hectares built with USAID assistance in the late 1960's in the province of Sayaburi, has seen its infrastructure deteriorate with the flight of the villagers beginning in 1975. At the present time, it encompasses only 1,750 hectares.

Description of project

The long-term objectives of the project are to: (a) increase rice production in irrigated lowland areas; and (b) reduce the environmental damages caused principally by upland slash and burn rice production methods in the northern province of Sayaburi. This will be achieved by: (i) Perimeter Infrastructure Works: this consists of the rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of (a) 82 km of primary, secondary and tertiary canals; (b) 40 km. of access roads; (c) 20 footbridges; and (d) 300 irrigation structures; (ii) Valorization of the irrigation scheme: this consists of farmers' organization, water management, establishment of an agricultural credit system, a research/experimentation station, and

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modification to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

extension services; and (iii) Complementary activities: improvement of 10 wells for human water consumption and 10 latrines and establishment of a community development fund.

The beneficiary communities will be systematically consulted on the proposed rehabilitation. While major rehabilitation works will be sub-contracted, the reconstruction of tertiary and distributory canals will be undertaken with the full participation of the beneficiaries. The results expected are: (a) an increase in the yield of rice production (30 to 50 percent); (b) an increase in the global production of paddy (2900 additional tons/year); and (c) the reduction of slash and burn rice production methods on an estimated 3600 hectares upland.

Inputs

UNCDF will cover the costs of subcontracting major rehabilitation works of the irrigation scheme; providing materials and equipment for reconstruction of tertiary and distributory canals and other minor repairs to be undertaken with the participation of the beneficiaries; an agricultural credit fund; three vehicles; short-term advisory, monitoring, and audit missions; the various related studies; and a community development fund.

The Government will provide the required project personnel and light equipment.

UNDP will provide one CTA for five years with expertise in farmers organization; one expert in irrigation for three years; one expert in water management for two years; one agronomist for 1.5 years; one expert in pisciculture for one year (all will be recruited in the sub-region through a sub-contract with a consulting firm); one bilingual secretary; and one driver.

Financial data

	$	
	UNCDF	UNDP
Missions	311 400	
Personnel		961 000
Training		70 000
Equipment		58 000
Subcontracts (design, supervision, construction, renovation, studies	2 000 100	
Expendable equipment	66 000	
Non-expendable equipment	263 000	
Base camp and other construction	158 000	
Transportation equipment	64 000	
Operation and maintenance	327 000	
Community development fund	25 000	
Credit for farmers	50 000	
Contingencies and cost escalation	489 675	
Support costs	261 160	
Miscellaneous		37 000
Total	4 015 335	1 126 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMBODIA

IPF (4th Cycle + previous balances) $53 714 000
(KAM/91/006)-Rehabilitation of Key Hydraulic/Irrigation Structures Damaged by 1991 Floods

Date of approval by the AC: [1]	11 December 1991
Expected duration:	Seven months
Proposed executing agency:	Mekong Secretariat
Government implementing agency:	Hydrology Department (Ministry of Agriculture)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$624 900 Sources of funds: IPF $374 900, SPR $250 000
Total UNDP budget:	$624 900

Project background

In August-September 1991, Cambodia suffered its worst flooding in 37 years. At the outset, from 20 to 22 August 1991, typhoon "Fred" caused heavy rainfall throughout North and Northeast Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, resulting in flooding of large areas and inconsiderable damage, with some loss of life. In Cambodia and particularly southern Laos, continued heavy rains throughout the remainder of August and the first half of September resulted in further flooding and major damage to crops and infrastructure.

Although flooding along the Mekong and other major rivers is an annual event for which the population is somewhat prepared, the extent of the present flooding in terms of shelter and agricultural damages is much beyond the norm and perhaps unprecedented as claimed by the authorities. According to data available, water levels reached were certainly the highest in 37 years.

The impact figures reported by the National Flood Relief Committees indicate that more than 650,000 people were affected (some 132,000 families) across 12 provinces. Some 243,000 hectares of rice fields were flooded of which more than 143,000 were totally destroyed. To appreciate the magnitude of this damage, 143,000 hectares represent over ten per cent of the total harvested area of the 1990 wet season crop. The value of the crop lost represents approximately (US$)38 million (at a market price of $300 per ton). Seen against the backdrop of Asia's poorest country where the overwhelming majority of the population is engaged in subsistence based agriculture, the extent of the damage caused by this natural disaster can be better appreciated. Secondary crops, housing, and livestock were also hard hit. Irrigation systems and general infrastructure also suffered extensive damage.

During the Emergency phase of the flood relief programme, the Cambodian authorities identified a wide range of immediate emergency relief needs including rice, sandbags, medicines, animal vaccines, survival kits, shelter kits, and vegetable and rice seeds. According to UNDRO's latest situation report of 5 December 1991 over $6.5 million was raised by the International Community and channelled through the Flood Disaster Management Team chaired by UNDP

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in its capacity as representative of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), which also launched an appeal with respect to the 1991 Cambodia floods. UNDP committed (US$)50,000 in SPR funds for emergency flood relief.

Description of project

The Ministry of Agriculture reported extensive damage to some 261 hydraulic/irrigation structures, 37 of which were classified as needing "emergency" rehabilitation before the onset of the next dry season crop (i.e. January 1992). These structures include dams, dikes, canals, canal regulators and bridges. Failure to rehabilitate these structures will in many cases mean a drought situation in the dry season, resulting in an even greater food deficit in 1992. Of the 261 irrigation structures requiring rehabilitation, 10 were selected by the Cambodian authorities to be considered by UNDP for immediate rehabilitation. These ten were then studied by a UNDP assessment mission made up of representatives from the Mekong Secretariat, FAO and ESCAP. The mission established that the activities proposed for these selected structures were worthwhile on both a technical and cost-effectiveness basis.

The proposed project will rehabilitate these 10 structures, all of which have been damaged by flooding. The development objective of the project is to offset some of the effects of the disastrous floods on Cambodia's rice production through the rehabilitation of selected irrigation/hydrology structures thereby reducing the expected 1992 rice deficit.

The immediate objective is to repair by January 1992, flood-damaged hydraulic/irrigation structures at seven locations in Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Takeo and Prey Veng provinces to permit irrigation of 11,600 hectares in the coming winter/spring 1992 dry season and 16,300 hectares in the next wet season, and to strengthen these structures to better withstand future flooding.

A second objective is to reconstruct, by July 1992, three flood-damaged hydraulic/irrigation systems in Kompong Cham, Kandal and Takeo provinces to permit irrigation of 6,200 hectares of dry season and 12,300 hectares of wet season crops in future years and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the structures. It is expected that by the end of the project, the 10 hydraulic/irrigation structures identified above (B 1) will have been not only restored but reconstructed and better designed to withstand future flooding.

By end-January 1992 it is expected that the following seven structures will be repaired (in time for the dry season): Tuk Chhar Reservoir in Kompong Cham province (400/3,000 hectares); Roleang Chrey Irrigation System, Kompong Speu province (2,000/2,000 hectares); Antakep Dam, Kompong Speu province (200/2,000 hectares); Prey Dhdal Irrigation System, Kompong Speu province (300/300 hectares); Tonle Batie Irrigation System, Takeo province (2,000/3,000 hectares); Kompong Sne Reservoir, Prey Veng Province (6,000/6,000 hectares); and Barai Andet Dam, Prey Veng Province (700 hectares dry season only).

By the end of July 1992 (the conclusion of the project), the following three structures will be reconstructed, allowing irrigation of dry season and wet season rice land as indicated; Pdauchum and Satba Dams, Kompong Cham province (200/4,300 hectares); Kandal Stung Irrigation System, Kandal Province (1,000/3,000 hectares); and Tnot Te Reservoir, Takeo province (5,000/5,000 hectares).

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of a CTA/construction specialist (seven work-months) for overall project co-ordination and field level management and of an administrative assistant (seven work-months); travel, evaluation; equipment and supplies.

Financial data

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Personnel	103 100
Equipment	514 500
Miscellaneous	7 300
Total	624 900

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNRFNRE ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT IN VIETNAM

(VIE/91/NO1) - Exploration for Base and Precious Metals in the Cho Dien - Na Tum Area, Northeast Vietnam (Minimum Work)

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	11 December 1991
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNRFNRE
Proposed UNRFNRE contribution:	$971 000
Source of funds:	UNRFNRE: $577 000 Belgium: $394 000

Project background

An official request for the Revolving Fund's assistance in mineral exploration was received from the Government of Vietnam in August 1988. In response to the request an assessment of several mineral exploration proposals was carried out which resulted in the selection of the Cho Dien - Na Tum target area.

The target area selected is located approximately 110 kilometres south of the Chinese border and 150 kilometres north of Hanoi. The area is rectangular in shape and covers about 706 square kilometres.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) discover an economic deposit(s) of zinc within the Cho Dien-Na Tum area of Vietnam; and (b) delineate these deposits to a stage where they would attract investment.

The Minimum Work Programme will include the following activities: (a) gathering and retrieval of all existing information, including all available maps at different scales, all existing drill hole logs, etc. (This information will then be inputted in digitized form and interpreted, using an appropriate hardware/software combination which will allow manipulation of data for initial interpretation as well as for reinterpretation at a later stage when new information, gathered by the project, becomes available.); (b) trenching and sampling of known surface indications; (c) geophysical testing of known mineralized sites in order to establish a viable geophysical method which will enable to follow the mineralization in depth for correlation purposes followed by detailed geophysical surveying of selected areas; (d) rock sampling and

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

analyses along geophysical lines for additional analytical information and map verification purposes; (e) drilling of a limited number of holes to verify the end-results of previous drilling. (A total of about 20 holes have already been drilled which are thoroughly logged and analyzed for zinc, lead, sulphur and arsenic from the mineralized intersections).

Financial data

	$
Personnel	424 000
Contracts	290 000
Equipment	245 000
Miscellaneous	37 000
Residual Value of Equipment	(50 000)
Estimated Project Development Expenditure	25 000
Total	971 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
INDIA

IPF:(1987-91) $152 120 000

(IND/91/011)- Engineering of structures for Mitigating Damage due to Cyclones

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 December 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (SCIR, Structural Engineering Research Centre, (SERC), Madras
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 500 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 500 000

Project background

The Indian ocean is one of the major cyclone-prone regions of the world. During the period from 1945 to 1990, more than 220 cyclones hit India, especially the east coat. Those cyclones and their accompanying storms and floods have exacted heavy loss of life, and inflicted colossal damage to dwellings and buildings, and power transmission and communication systems. The estimated damage to various structures sustained by India from cyclones exceeds US$ 100 million yearly. Since cyclones cannot be prevented, the Government of India has launched a multi-disciplinary Natural Hazards Mitigation programme led by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, whose objectives include the seeking of technological solutions to mitigation of cyclone damage.

Under the programme, the Madras-based Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC) has been given a mandate to contribute to the study, design, and dissemination of the structural engineering guidelines for eventual adoption in the Indian Codes of Practice to be followed by the building industry and civil construction enterprises. Specifically, the task ahead for the SERC is understanding of the loads created by high-velocity winds and of

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the behaviour of various structures when subject to cyclonic forces, which is necessary to arrive at design elements essential to construct safe, reliable, and cost-effective structures.

Description of project

This three-year project is designed to assist the SERC to fulfill its mandate given under the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan to provide specialized expertise in structural engineering required to draw up the design guidelines and codes aimed at reducing damage to buildings and other structures when subject to cyclonic forces.

Located as it is in cyclone-prone Madras, the SERC will be able to conduct "real-time" field experiments during cyclones by instrumenting existing structures such as residential and industrial buildings and electrical transmission line towers for on-site data collection. In tandem with the field research as well as its continual analysis using of the data on past cyclones, the SERC will conduct laboratory simulation analyses using a boundary layer wind tunnel to identify the critical factors that determine the parameters for the design of structures when subject to cyclonic forces.

When the design parameters are identified that could improve the construction of buildings and structures in a safe, reliable, and cost-effective manner in Indian conditions, a series of workshops will be organized for engineers, architects, and planners from both public and private sectors to review and elicit their feedback on the design guidelines and aids being prepared. The SERC will also convene a related high-level meeting targeted at policy makers from the Bureau of Indian Standards, the central and state public works departments, state housing boards, and the private sector to lay the ground for adoption, implementation and eventual enforcement of the guidelines once reflected in the Indian Codes of Practice .

Continual interaction will take place between the SERC and identified national partners through the latter's association with the SERC's Research Council, which is responsible for guiding and monitoring its R&D activities. Throughout the project the SERC will develop and expand its partnership with peer institutions located in developing and industrialized nations alike for joint R&D and other endeavours. An opportunity to establish a long-term twinning arrangement will be actively explored.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a total of 13 work-months of short-term consultancy in design and setting up of a wind tunnel, cyclone resistant structural engineering, dynamic response analysis, field experiments, and post-disaster survey and analysis; an in-depth evaluation; a total of 64 work-months of training through two study tours and 10 six-month fellowships in wind tunnel testing, dynamic analysis, instrumentation techniques, numerical analysis, and software develop-ment, and field investigations; and equipment for a wind tunnel laboratory and instrumentation for field experiments.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	213 900
Training	528 000
Equipment	750 000
Miscellaneous	8 100
Total	1 500 000

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
NIGER

IPF:(1987-91) $37 326 500
(NER/90/016) - Aménagement des forêts classées et gestion de terroirs villageois dans le Sud du Département de Maradi

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 December 1991
Expected duration:	Thirty nine months
Proposed executing agency:	FAO
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Water Works and Environment
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 128 500 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

The Southern region (two Districts: Madarounfa and Aguie) of the Department of Maradi on which the above-mentioned project will focus, is situated in the Sudano-Sahelian belt of Niger with an average rainfall of between 350-450 mm; population density is about 54 habitants/km2, with 85 per cent of the population being farmers and approximately 8-10 per cent nomads. Agricultural production consists of millet, sorghum, peanuts, beans and cotton. The Department (38 500 km2) has 131 867 hectares of forestry zone of which 22 800 are state protected (forêts classées). In normal years the Department has a surplus in food production. However, increasing population pressure (approx.three per cent) is leading to soil degradation and overexploitation of the forestry resources for fuelwood.

The Government in conformity with the national plan to combat desertification (1985), the Economic and Social Development Plan and the Three-Year Perspective Plan (1990-1993) privileges a comprehensive approach to rural area development to restore/maintain an ecological balance with the active participation of the population. Reforestation and management of the national forests are important components of this strategy. Several projects have been undertaken or are undertaking activities which address components of this strategy (CARE, UNSO, Switzerland). UNDP/FAO has undertaken under the project (NER/85/009), development actions in the forestry sector of which the most important are training of national personnel in forestry techniques and participatory approach; establishment of windbreaks (277 km.) in the two Districts (Madarounfa and Aguie) and protection of watershed areas (21,5 km); socio-economic studies; preparation of management plans of four protected forest zones (30,000 hectares) and a pilot project (500 hectares); creation of nurseries (78); reforestation around villages (37); restoration of fallow grounds; and regeneration of Acacia Albida trees.

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An evaluation which took place in November 1990 has recommended to build on the results obtained and to assure the full participation of the population in forest and land management. UNDP assistance was requested to draw on the lessons of the past, take into account previous experiences in Niger to assure the interest and participation of the rural population of the area, as well as specific actions undertaken in the area by other donors, i.e.: (i) Swiss and Evangelic Church: well building project; (ii) Peace Corps: volunteers for extension services; (iii) AFVP: improved stoves; and (iv) Care-DANIDA-UNSO: Agro-forestry.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) design and implement a programme of the restoration of agricultural land of 27 villages bordering three protected forest areas (the success criteria are the availability of a soil conservation and an agroforestry programme accepted and carried out by the population concerned); (b) restore and manage three protected forests of Dam Kado Dodo (6,800 hectares), of Dan Gado (4,742 hectares) and Kandamao (4,900 hectares) with participation of the neighbouring population (the success criteria are the restoration of the protected forests of which actually 28 to 40 per cent are deforested, with 500 hectares being restored under the project NER/85/009); and (c) train personnel of the national forestry and environment services through on-the-job training: seminars, short upgrading programmes in neighbouring Burkina Faso and scholarships for training in Agroforestry Institute in Niger and/or Mali.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a CTA/specialist in agroforestry and land management (39 work-months), a specialist in extensions services (33 work-months), a UNV administrator (36 work-months), consultants (nine work-months); support personnel; eight extension service workers (288 work-months); training (scholarship study-tours and on-the-job training); equipment (consumable), and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 239 500
Training	270 000
Equipment	300 000
Miscellaneous	319 000
Total	2 128 500

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